four to five days after pupation the eyes darkened. The pupal stage lasted 7 to 10 days.

These moist cages were not satisfactory for the adults because they often became stuck to the wet cotton or to the side of the cage and soon died, so did not become completely hardened or colored.

Thus it appears that the larvae of *Oreogeton* may have a restraining influence on black fly larval populations in some streams, especially if some behave in nature as they did in the laboratory, killing many more larvae than they actually ate.

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ETHIOPIAN LYGAEIDAE III. A NEW GENUS OF ORSILLINAE FROM SOUTH AFRICA

(HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA)[1]

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During the course of a study of the South African lygaeid fauna for the Swedish publication "South African Animal Life" I had occasion to set aside an unusual orsilline that I had received through the good offices of Mr. A. L. Capener and which did not appear to fit well into any of the existing genera. More recently I have had an opportunity while at the British Museum to review several genera of Orsillinae previously known to me only from the literature. This survey has led me to the conclusion that the South African specimen must be considered as an undescribed genus. Furthermore, the species from South Africa described by Distant as *Nysius rubromaculatus* belongs to the same taxon. In mentioning this in correspondence with Mr. P. D. Ashlock he most generously forwarded to me for consideration two additional specimens from Liberia that prove to represent still a third species of the genus.

It is true that in view of the multiplicity of genera already existing in the literature of the Lygaeidae one should be conservative in the creation of additional categories. However, in the Orsillinae, thanks largely to the work of Usinger, we appear to have an intelligible generic concept. The specimens discussed in this paper appear to be at least as distinct from other taxa in the subfamily as are the majority of the existing genera.

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Hyalonysius, new genus

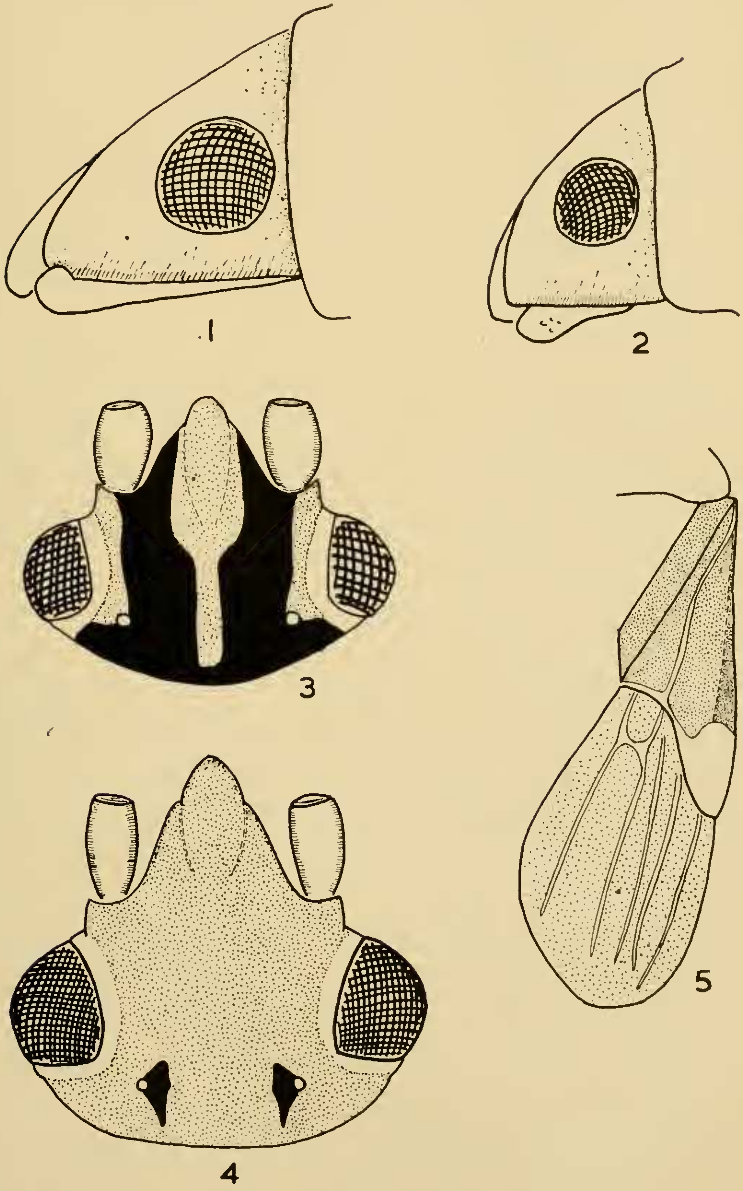
Clavus and corium hyaline, transparent, with large opaque macula present on apex or corium; lateral corial margins subparallel, slightly convergent to apex; head narrower than pronotum across humeri, eyes non-stylate, but prominent and possessing a stripe of white adjacent to inner margins; bucculae strongly elevated anteriorly; pronotum and scutellum conspicuously punctate, the latter with a prominent y-shaped elevated carina present; posterior margin of metapleuron straight sided or moderately sinuate, the caudo-dorsal angle rounded; hemelytra complete (fig. 5), clavus well differentiated, non-punctate, membrane with well developed venation, apical margin of corium strongly concavely sinuate; membrane exceeding apex of abdomen; body not conspicuously flattened, less than twice as broad as deep; body surface clothed with short, semi-decumbent sericeous hairs; anterior femora mutic.

Type-species: *Hyalonysius pallidomaculatus* new species.

This genus differs from all other Orsillinae known to me by virtue of the hyaline clavus and corium (which gives the species somewhat the appearance of miniature Rhopalidae) and by the possession of large opaque maculae at the apices of the coria. In general habitus there is considerable resemblance to *Nysius* itself, but in addition to the hyaline makeup of the hemelytra the lateral corial margin is straight as in *Belonochilus*, *Camptocoris* and *Ortholomus*. Both *rubromaculatus* and *ashlocki* have a general habitus more similar to *Ortholomus* species than does *pallidomaculatus*. In Usinger's world key to genera *Hyalonysius* will key to couplet 14.

KEY TO SPECIES OF HYALONYSIUS

1. Head projecting forward of anterior margin of eye for one-half total head length (fig. 4); opaque macula at apex of corium red; bucculae elongate and attaining base of head (fig. 1) .... **rubromaculatus** (Dist.)
   Bucculae short, terminating a considerable distance short of base of head (fig. 2); head projecting cephalad of anterior margin of eye for less than one-half of total head length (fig. 3); opaque macula at apex of corium either white, infuscated or red 2
2. Large species over 5.00 mm. in length; opaque macula on apex of corium reddish-orange; venter chiefly black; anterior lobe of metapleuron black strongly contrasting with pale scent gland orifice; interocular space two-thirds length of head .... **ashlocki**, n. sp.
   Small species not over 4.00 mm.; opaque macula on apex of corium white; venter pale; anterior lobe of metapleuron pale, nearly concolorous with scent gland orifice; interocular space much greater than two-thirds head length .... **pallidomaculatus**, n. sp.



Hyalonysius rubromaculatus (Distant): Fig. 1, head, lateral view; fig. 4, head, dorsal view. *H. pallidomaculatus*, n. sp.: Fig. 2, head, lateral view; fig. 3, head, dorsal view; fig. 5, right forewing, dorsal view.

Hyalonysius pallidomaculatus new species

General coloration pale testaceous; head striped, base black with a broad black band midway between meson and inner margin of eye to apex of juga and encompassing all of latter except a narrow mesal strip (fig. 3); apical one-half of tylus and stripe around each eye white, remainder of head tan; body marked with black to dark brown on calli, a central blotch anteriorly on meson of pronotum and three small spots on posterior margin, one on each humeral angle and one on meson, basal one-half of scutellum, basal half of each connexival segment above (giving a spotted effect), mesally on venter; legs pale with incomplete basal and subapical brown bands; apex of corium with a very large opaque white macula (fig. 5) suffused with dusky; body rather sparsely clothed with short, semi-decumbent sericeous pile; pronotum and scutellum distinctly punctate, the latter very coarsely so.

Head relatively short, tylus anterior to eyes much shorter than one-half total head length, eyes not stalked but somewhat produced laterad, length head .77 mm., width head 1.00 mm., interocular space .60 mm.; pronotum moderately convex, sloping anteriorly, lateral margins slightly sinuate, length pronotum .80 mm., width 1.30 mm.; scutellum with a strongly elevated y-shaped carina, the stem smooth and laevigate; length scutellum .55 mm.; clavus and corium uniformly transparent, hyaline with exception of apical corial macula but with apical corial margin and mesal vein pale white, well differentiated from remainder of surface, lateral corial margins straight, very gently, evenly broadening caudad, membrane greatly exceeding apex of abdomen, extending beyond apex for almost same distance as that from apex of corium to apex of abdomen, distance apex clavus-apex corium .75 mm., distance apex corium-apex membrane 1.05 mm.; connexivum narrowly exposed for most of length and strongly upturned; labium elongate, slightly exceeding metacoxae, first segment reaching base of head, length labial segments I .45 mm., II .45 mm., III .47 mm., IV .38 mm.; bucculae strongly sinuate, rounded and narrowed caudally, terminating far from base of head (fig. 2); length antennal segments I .22 mm., II .50 mm., III .47 mm., IV-missing. Total length 3.80 mm.

Holotype.—♂. **Union of South Africa**: Johannesburg, XII-27.1950 (A. L. Capener). In United States National Museum, USNM Type No. 65723.

Paratypes.—6♂, 7♀. **Union of South Africa**: *Cape Province:* Katberg 4,000 ft. Oct. 1932 and I-15-i, 1933; Somerset East Sept. 1930; Swellendam 17-Xii-31, 18.1.32; Tradouw Pass 13.I.1932; Robertson Pass nr. Mossel Bay 2,000 ft. 4.IX.1932; Mossel Bay Aug. 1921; Ceres April 1925. (R. E. Turner). In British Museum (Nat. Hist.) and author's collection.

Hyalonysius rubromaculatus (Distant), new combination

Nysius rubromaculatus Distant 1904, 352-3.

General coloration bright yellowish-tan; marked with dark brown on humeri, extreme apex of pronotum mesally, scutellum particularly apically, claval commissure and a lateral spot on antenniferous tubercules; irregularly marked area immediately caudo-mesad of ocelli black (fig. 4); apex of corium with a very large reddish smooth maculation; a white stripe present around each compound eye and strongly contrasting with red-brown of remainder of head; clothed over nearly entire body with short semi-decumbent sericeous hairs; pronotum and scutellum conspicuously punctate, the latter more coarsely so.

Head very elongate and much extruded before eyes, the length of tylus before eye equal to one-half total head length (fig. 4); eyes slightly produced laterad but not stalked, bucculae attaining or nearly attaining base of head (fig. 1), length head 1.10 mm., width head 1.15 mm., interocular space .70 mm.; pronotum with lateral margins moderately sinuate, posterior lobe more convex and sloping cephalad, a distinct median longitudinal stripe present, becoming obsolete before posterior margin, this latter margin nearly straight, length pronotum 1.00 mm., width 1.70 mm.; scutellum with a well developed y-carina, the arms most strongly raised, length scutellum .80 mm.; hemelytra with entire clavus and corium hyaline except for large reddish apical macula on corium, lateral corial margins straight, leaving the strongly upturned connexivum exposed for most of its length, membrane abraided but definitely exceeding apex of abdomen, distance apex clavus-apex corium 1.05 mm., distance apex corium-apex membrane 1.35 mm.; labium obscured, but elongate, probably at least attaining metacoxae, first segment extending well onto anterior portion of prosternum, length .95 mm.; bucculae sinuate, tapering posteriorly to reach base of head; length antennal segments I .25 mm., II .70 mm., III .60 mm. IV-missing. Total length 5.25 mm.

Material examined.—Holotype ♀, **Union of South Africa**: *Transvaal,* Zoutpansberg 1903 (H. Junod). In British Museum (Natural History.)

Hyalonysius ashlocki new species

General coloration testaceous, extensively marked with black to dark brown as follows: head dorsally with exception of narrow midline, tylus and stripe around each eye, pronotum across calli becoming expanded near lateral margins over entire anterior lobe, a broad median longitudinal stripe on posterior pronotal lobe and as a large diffuse spot on humeri, scutellum with exception of white median carina, as a narrow stripe along apical corial margin, basal one-half of each abdominal connexivum; nearly entire ventral surface black except for yellowish or whitish areas as a stripe below eye, bucculae, acetabula, anterior and extreme posterior portions of prosternum, scent gland orifice and narrow posterior lobe of metapleuron; appendages nearly uniform yellowish, apical segment of labium and third tarsal segment darker; corium with a large opaque subapical orange macula; clothed with very short, inconspicuous sericeous, decumbent hairs; surface appearing polished and shining; head and hemelytra impunctate or nearly so, pronotum with numerous well separated coarse punctures, those on scutellum becoming irregular and confluent laterad of median carina.

Head well produced forward of eyes but less acuminate than in *rubromaculatus,* well exceeding apex of first antennal segment, bucculae short not extending caudad beyond anterior margin of antenniferous tubercles, eyes prominent, length head 1.00 mm., width across eyes 1.23 mm., interocular space, .65 mm.; pronotum with posterior lobe strongly convex, much raised above anterior lobe, lateral margins weakly sinuate, posterior margin slightly convex, posterior lobe with a weak slender median carina that does not attain posterior margin, length pronotum 1.10 mm., width pronotum 1.55 mm.; scutellum with a very strongly raised y-shaped carina, the arms most strongly produced, length .75 mm.; hemelytra typical for genus with clavus and corium hyaline and a large opaque macula present at apex of corium, lateral corial margin straight or nearly so, membrane well exceeding apex of abdomen, distance apex clavus-apex corium 1.10 mm., distance apex corium-apex membrane 1.40 mm.; labium elongate, extending well onto third abdominal sternite, third segment attaining metacoxae, length labial segments I .75 mm., II .73 mm, III 1.00 mm, IV .60 mm.; length antennal segments I .30 mm., II .95 mm., III .75 mm., IV-missing. Total length 5.50 mm.

Holotype.— ♂ **Liberia**: Suakoko, 24 Feb. 1952 (Blickenstaff). In United States National Museum, USNM No. 65724.
Paratype.— ♀ Same data as holotype. In author's collection.

This species appears superficially most closely related to *rubromaculatus* by its rather elongate head, size, shape, and orange-red color of the corial macula. The posterior pronotal lobe of *ashlocki* is much more strongly convex and arched than is that of *rubromaculatus* and the bucculae are short and lobate as in *pallidomaculatus*. The general habitus of this species is much like that of *Ortholomus* species.

The color differences between the three species of *Hyalonysius* are very striking but may not remain so clear cut when a more adequate series is available for study.

I take pleasure in dedicating this handsome species to Mr. P. D. Ashlock, one of the outstanding younger students of the Lygaeidae.

Acknowledgments

I should like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. A. L. Capener of South Africa and Mr. P. D. Ashlock (U. of California) for forwarding specimens for study, and to Dr. W. E. China and Mr. R. J. Izzard of the British Museum (Natural History) for making working facilities and specimens available during 1960-1961.

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CORRECTION

In the paper by Harry D. Pratt and Harold George Scott entitled "A key to some beetles commonly found in stored foods," which appears in Vol. 64, No. 1, of the *Proceedings*, the last line of couplet 70A (p. 49) should read, "*Australian spider beetle*, **Ptinus ocellus** Brown."